

DICTIONARY

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

L

LAB RICH?WARREN LAB

L, A liquid consonant, which preserves always the same sound in English. In the Saxon it was aspirated a *play*, *loaf*; *plepox*, *lady*.
At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled; as, *ball*, *still*; *full*, except after a diphthong; as, *fail*; *feel*; *veal*; *cool*. In a word of more syllables it is written single; as, *channel*; *caval*; *tendril*. It is sometimes put before *e*, and founded feebly after it; as *bible*; *title*.

LA, *interj.* [corrupted by an effeminate pronunciation from *lo*.] See; look; behold.

La you! if you speak ill of the devil,
How he takes it at heart. *Shakes. Twelfth Night*.

LA'BDANUM, *n. f.* A resin of the softer kind, of a strong and not unpleasing smell, and an aromatick, but not agreeable taste. This juice exudates from a low spreading shrub, of the cistus kind, in Crete, and the neighbouring islands; and the Grecian women make balls of it with a small admixture of ambergrate, by way of a perfume. It was formerly used externally in medicine, but is now neglected. *Hill*.

To LA'BEFY, *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Latin.] To weaken; to impair.

LA'BEL, *n. f.* [*labellum*, Latin.]
1. A small slip or scrip of writing.
When wak'd, I found
This *label* on my bosom; whose containing
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing.
On the *label* of lead, the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul
are impressed from the papal seal. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

3. [In law.] A narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal. So also any paper, annexed by way of addition or explication to any will or testament, is called a *label* or *codicil*. *Harris*.

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
And ere this hand by thee to Romeo seal'd,
Shall be the *label* to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this shall slay them both. *Shakespeare*.

LA'BENT, *adj.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding; gliding; slipping. *Diſt.*

LA'BIAL, *adj.* [*labialis*, Latin.] Uttered by the lips.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are *labial*, which dental, and which guttural. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Some particular affection of sound in its passage to the lips, will seem to make some composition in any vowel which is *labial*. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.

LABIATED, *adj.* [*labium*, Latin.] Formed with lips.

LABIODENTAL, *adj.* [*labium* and *dentalis*.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

The dental consonants are very easy; and first the *labiodentalis* *f*, *v*, also the linguadentals *th*, *dh*. *Hold. Elm. of Sp.*

LABORANT, *n. f.* [*laborans*, Lat.] A chemist. Not in use. I can shew you a sort of fixt sulphur, made by an industrious *laborant*. *Boyle*.

LABORATORY, *n. f.* [*laboratoire*, French.] A chemist's work-room.

It would contribute to the history of colours, if chemists would in their *laboratory* take a heedful notice, and give us a faithful account, of the colours observed in the steam of bodies, either sublimed or distilled. *Boyle on Colours*.

The flames of love will perform those miracles they of the furnace boast of, would they employ themselves in this *laboratory*. *Decay of Piety*.

LABORIOUS, *adj.* [*laboriosus*, French; *laboriosus*, Latin.] Diligent in work; assiduous.

That which makes the clergy glorious, is to be knowing in their professions, unspotted in their lives, active and *laborious* in their charges, bold and resolute in opposing seducers, and daring to look vice in the face; and lastly, to be gentle, courteous, and compassionate to all. *South's Sermon*.

To his *laborious* youth consum'd in war,
And lasting age, adorn'd and crown'd with peace. *Prior*.

2. Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy.
A spacious cave within its farthest part,
Was hew'd and fashion'd by *laborious* art,
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryd. Æn. 6*.

Do't thou love watchings, abstinence, and toil,
Laborious virtues all? learn them from Cato. *Add. Cato*.

LABORIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *laborious*.] With labour; with toil.

The folly of him, who pumps very *laboriously* in a ship,
yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety*.

I chuse *laboriously* to bear
A weight of woes, and breathe the vital air. *Pope's Odyſs.*

LABORIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *laborious*.]

1. Toilomeness; difficulty.
The parallel holds in the gainlessness as well as the *laboriousness* of the work; those wretched creatures, buried in earth and darkness, were never the richer for all the ore they digged; no more is the insatiate miser. *Decay of Piety*.

2. Diligence; assiduity.

LA'BOUR, *n. f.* [*labour*, French; *labor*, Latin.]
1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, or wearisome perference; pains; toil; travail; work.

If I find her honest, I lose not my *labour*; if she be otherwise, it is *labour* well bestowed. *Shakes. M. W. of Windsor*.

I sent to know your faith, lest the tempter have tempted you, and our *labour* be in vain. *1 Theſ. iii. 5*.

2. Work to be done.
Being a *labour* of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for. *Hooker*.

You were wont to say,
If you had been the wife of Hercules
Six of his *labours* you'd have done, and sav'd
Your husband to much sweat. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

3. Exercise; motion with some degree of violence.
Moderate *labour* of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and curing many initial diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey*.

4. Childbirth; travail.
Sith of womens *labours* thou hast charge,
And generation goodly doest enlarge,
Incline thy will to effect our wishful vow. *Spens. Epith.*

Not knowing 'twas my *labour*, I complain
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pain;
My throws come thicker, and my cries encreas'd,
Which with her hand the conscious nurse suppress'd. *Dryd.*

Not one woman of two hundred dies in *labour*. *Grant*.

His heart is in continual *labour*; it even travails with the obligation, and is in pangs 'till it be delivered. *South's Sermon*.

TO LABOUR, *v. n.* [*labore*, Latin.]

1. To toil; to act with painful effort.
When shall I come to th' top of that same hill?
—You do climb up it now; look how we *labour*. *Shakes.*

For your highness' good I ever *labour*'d,
More than mine own. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*

Who is with him?
—None but the fool, who *labours* to out-jeſt
His heart-struck injuries. *Shakespeare's K. Lear*.

Let more work be laid upon the men, that they may *labour* therein. *Exod. v. 9*.

2. To do work; to take pains.
Epaphras saluteth you, always *labouring* fervently for you in prayers, that ye may stand perfect. *Col. iv. 12*.

A *labouring* man that is given to drunkenness shall not be rich. *Ecclef. xix. 1*.

That in the night they may be a guard to us, and *labour* on the day. *Neh. iv. 22*.

Yet is there no end of all his *labours*; neither faith he, for whom do I *labour*. *Ecclef. iv. 8*.